

CANADIAN CROPS EXCELLENT

Returning Tourists Speak Well
of Their Treatment in
Canada.

The Canadian Government, having made extensive preparations during the last few years to impart to the National Park system a degree of comfort and pleasure to the visitor, combining the best efforts of man with the very best gifts of creation, has now the satisfaction of seeing an appreciation of the efforts they have made. Tourists returning from a trip over the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways speak enthusiastically of the beauties that are revealed as these roads enter and pass through the mountains. The Government has spent enormous sums of money laying out roads, and developing easy means of access to glacier, hill, valley, lake and stream. For what purpose? That the wonders that Canada possesses in its natural parks may become more easily accessible and afterward talked about, that a tourist travel through Canada would result. Tourist travel means business, and it is business that Canada seeks. To make it even more easy for this travel, the Government has taken pains to make every step of the tourist's entry into Canada one that will give the very least degree of trouble. On crossing the border, there is only the ordinary examination of baggage, and the only precaution is that in the case of foreign aliens, and even in their case there is no difficulty when the officials are satisfied that they are not attempting entry as enemies.

Although officials of the Government have taken every means to bring to the attention of the tourist and others that no difficulty could be placed in the way of their admission, there still remained doubt in the minds of some. Only the other day the Government took action again, and authorized the statement that no measures taken for recruiting the forces either have been or will be applied to any persons who are not ordinarily resident in the Dominion. Nor is it the intention to ask for volunteers except from among British subjects, resident in Canada. Moreover, the Military Service Act, under which conscription is applied in Great Britain, affects only persons "ordinarily resident in Great Britain."

Americans and British subjects resident in the United States who desire to visit Canada will find no more trouble at the border than they have experienced in the past, and upon arriving they will be made as welcome as ever. War conditions of any kind will not inconvenience or interfere with them.

The Immigration authorities suggest that, as a precaution against inconvenience, naturalized Americans whose country of origin was one of those at war with the British empire, should provide themselves with their certificates of naturalization.

Now that it is impossible to visit Europe, the planning of your vacation trip through Canada is one to give consideration to. The Government has taken an active interest in its National Parks in the heart of the Rocky mountains. These can be reached by any of the lines of railways, and the officials at these parks have been advised to render every attention to the visiting tourists, who in addition to seeing the most wonderful scenery in the world—nothing grander—nothing better—have excellent wagon and motor roads, taking them into the utter recesses of what was at one time considered practically inaccessible.

In addition to this the tourist will not be inactive to the practical possibilities that will be before him as he passes over the great plains of the Western Provinces. The immense wheat fields, bounded by the horizon, no matter how far you travel. The wide pasture lands, giving home and food to thousands of heads of horses and cattle. The future of a country that he before only heard of but knew so little about, will be revealed to him in the most wonderful panorama, and imprinted in the lens of his brain in such a way that he will bring back with him the story of the richness of Agricultural Western Canada. And he will also have had an enjoyable outing.—Advertisement.

Stripes.

"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the burglar.

"Look at what?" asked the pocket-book snatcher.

"Them black an' white stripes that's all the style! I kin remember when they put 'em on us we thought we was disgraced!"

Sometimes a man can be real noisy without being very progressive.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JULY 23

PAUL AT CORINTH.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 18:1-22.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace.—Acts 18:9.

1. Paul's Companions. (vv. 1-6.) Paul's coming to this city after his experiences in Athens is significant when we read I Cor. 2:1, 2. He found a home as usual at first among his Jewish countrymen. Aquila and Priscilla were not only fellow Christians but fellow craftsmen (v. 3). Paul supported himself, as Jesus did for 30 years, as a carpenter. This gave opportunity to reach the people naturally as one of them. At the same time he set them the example of doing good (I Cor. 10:31; I Cor. 9:6-12; II Thess. 2:9). Paul did not think it a lack of faith to do manual labor or secular work for his own support because God had called him to preach. In the midst of his labors (v. 5) Silas and Timothy came to him from Philippi and Berea. The Philippians had sent him aid and brought news of the abundant harvest of faith and love in that church. Paul was weak and sick and dejected in spirit (II Cor. 2:3), probably bodily sickness. He was also in want (II Cor. 11:9). As he meditated on the word, it had so got hold on him that he could not keep still. It overpowered him with the thought that Jesus was the Christ and that he must tell it out, but the Jews were not willing to receive his testimony. "They opposed themselves and blasphemed," (v. 6). The good news these helpers brought encouraged him in his conflict (v. 6).

II. Paul's Compulsion. (vv. 7-11). The opposition of the Jews did not prove his testimony to be untrue or that it had been unwisely presented, but rather it revealed the iniquity of the hearts of the men who were the religious leaders. To their faces Paul could exclaim, "I am clean," (v. 6). It is a great thing for any man to be able to say this, and it is the privilege of every believer (Acts 20:26). Then we can say with Paul: "I shrink not from declaring unto you the whole counsel of God." (R. V.) If we do not declare unto men the way of life, then their blood is upon us (Ezekiel 33:4, 8, 9), but are we indeed clean of the blood of all in our own homes, in our churches, in our Sunday school classes, in our communities and in the lands beyond the sea? This compulsion disconnected Paul from the false religionists of his day. "From henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles." The advantage of the house of Justus was (a) that the owner was a proselyte, not a born Jew. (b) The place was close to the synagogue so that his preaching would be a standing invitation to the Jews, and (c) Justus was evidently a Roman citizen, and Paul would gain access through him to the more educated people of the city. Moreover he would have greater advantage of the Romans than of the Jews for protection of the Christian converts. We do not infer that he left his lodgings in the home of Aquila and Priscilla nor ceased his work of tent making.

Paul's testimony after Athens was based only on the cross (I Cor. 2:1, 2) and it was that which turned "impure, sinful souls into pure brides whom he conducted to Christ," (See I Cor. 6:9-11). This vision kept Paul in the city where he founded one of his strongest churches. (vv. 11, 18).

III. Paul's Contest. (vv. 12-17). Gallio, the brother of Seneca, listened to the charges, but threw the accusations out of court (vv. 14, 15). Sir William Ramsey calls this decision the "charter of Christian freedom." Freedom of religious speech was granted over the entire Roman empire so far as Roman authorities were concerned, and the door was open for Paul to make his way throughout the civilized world. Thus we have further evidence that all of Corinth was no match for Christ. The Lord had people there who must be called by the spoken word, and Paul was the one to speak the word. The Lord only allows us to be hurt when both we and the work can be helped thereby. He never really allows us to be hurt (Rom. 8:13; Isaiah 54:17). Christian workers in this land are confronting the same Corinthian evils in every great city; intemperance, crime, graft, dishonesty, white slavery, oppression of the poor and other works of the flesh.

It is the business of every preacher and Christian to pray and teach and work and live to save men from these evils and to convert them to righteousness.

RUSSIAN TROOPS HELPING FRENCH

Gen. Joffre's Men Begin Offensive in Champaign and Near Verdun.

LULL ON THE BRITISH FRONT

But Allies Are Preparing to Continue Big Drive Along Somme—Slavs Take Baiburt.

London, July 17.—Interest in the battle line in the West shifted today from the Somme region to the Champagne district and the Verdun sector, where the French have undertaken new offensive movements. Northwest of Verdun, strong German positions have been captured and on the east bank of the Meuse the French have entered the German first line trenches near Thiaumont.

In the Champagne, there is great activity by the French troops. On this part of the front the Russian troops sent to France several weeks ago, are operating with their allies. A section of German trenches north of Aisne, near Oulches, was stormed and "cleaned out," as Paris puts it.

Increasing the Pressure.

This increased activity along the French front indicates that the allied generals are not content alone with the Anglo-French drive seeking to break the German line between Bapaume and Peronne. And it is further evidence, observers say, that the French reserves are far from having been used up in the desperate fighting around Verdun, as was claimed by Berlin.

Everywhere in the various war theaters, the pressure of the Allies against the Central Powers is being continued with increasing intensity. The Russians have made further gains against the Turks in Armenia and forced a Teuton retirement in Volhynia after capturing three thousand prisoners.

The Russians Take Baiburt.

London, July 17.—Fighting on the eastern front was overshadowed today by the official announcement from Petrograd of the capture of the city of Baiburt, in the Caucasus, from the Turks.

Baiburt is of great strategical importance and lies about midway between Erzerum and Trebizond, the Black Sea port. The Russians are reported to be retiring in great haste in several sectors, destroying stores of all kinds.

Constantinople does not specifically mention the Baiburt fighting in its official statement today, but says that the heavy Russian attacks in the Caucasus have been repulsed with severe losses.

In the eastern part of the Black Sea Turkey claims to have sunk three Russian transports. A fourth was driven aground.

The Petrograd official report says that "on the Black sea one of our torpedo boats destroyed twenty-six sailing vessels."

British Make New Gains.

London, July 15.—Appropriately, on the day of the French national fete when every Londoner wore in his buttonhole a tri-color ribbon in honor of his allies, came the stirring news of the successful British attack on the German second line which opened before dawn and carried a number of new positions.

The Associated Press correspondent at the front describes the attacks as surpassing that of July 1 as a great spectacle and display of artillery power. Characteristic of the fighting throughout the battle of the Somme, the Germans appeared to be unable to bring up sufficient reserves to make successful counter attacks.

Germans Surrender Freely. A second point, which is emphasized by observers on the allied side, is that in fighting at close quarters the Germans surrender freely.

Dispatches from Sir Douglas Haig, and from the press correspondents, show that the fighting again has been of the heaviest character. At one point the Germans, by a furious counter attack, succeeded in driving the British out of Bazentin-le-Petit. They immediately were driven out again by a British infantry attack, and the village remained firmly in British possession.

Britons Steadily Gain.

The day's fighting resulted in a steady increase in British gains, leaving them in possession of the enemy's second position from Bazentin-le-Petit to Longueval, both inclusive, and the whole of Trones wood. A number of prisoners were taken, including two colonels and other superior officers. According to press correspondents, fighting was continuing hotly late today, with comparatively small British losses.

Gave Wife Half a Cent a Day.
Mrs. Ada Garland testified before Superior Judge Graham at San Francisco that during her 15 months of married life with Eugene Garland the total sum of money given her by her husband averaged but one-half a cent a day. She worked in a candy store, she declared, and not only supported the family, but also gave him two pairs of shoes and occasionally gave him shaving money.

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written, it's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Case, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Scarcity.
"Is help scarce around here?"
"Yes," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I can secure for a consideration any amount of advice and supervisory assistance. But plain ordinary help is gettin' scarcer every year."

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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HIS TRIBUTE ALL TOO LATE

Son Should Have Acknowledged Mother's Goodness While She Could Appreciate It.

Pacifist Henry Ford said in an interview in Detroit:

"This war, with the widows it will make, reminds me of a sad story.

"A girl, beautiful and gay, married a struggling man, and in due course four boys were born to them. Then the husband died.

"The wife turned to with a will. She educated her boys. She sent them to preparatory school and college.

"When they graduated, up-to-date, stylish chaps, their mother was a worn-out, old-fashioned, elderly, dispirited woman. The boys kept up a home for her, but there was little in common between them, and in a few years she took sick and died.

"On her deathbed the oldest boy, a promising lawyer now, said to her:

"You have been a good mother to us."

"She flushed with pleasure, and she answered in a very low voice:

"You never said so before, John."

"A few minutes later she was dead."

Old Wine in New Bottles.

What happens when the accepted tune of a national anthem is changed even with considerable care is revealed by this from Tom Daly's column in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger: "As the opener of the exercises at the convention of the National Association of Credit Men in Pittsburgh the words of 'America' were sung to the new music arranged for them. When the applause had dwindled away, the president arose and said: 'I feel that our convention is never properly begun unless we sing the national anthem, so let us all arise now and sing: :America.' (Prolonged applause.)"

General Utility.

The Business Man (to applicant for a situation)—Yes; we're short handed, but what use do you think you'd be in an office?

The Applicant—Well, guv'nor; I'm not wot yer might call an orl-round useful sort o' man—light a match for yer; 'old a door open; ring their bell for their lift; look an' see if it's left off rainin'; and tell people yer out when yer ain't.—London Sketch.



Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more

wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land, low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, or

G. A. COOK, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Canadian Government Agent

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